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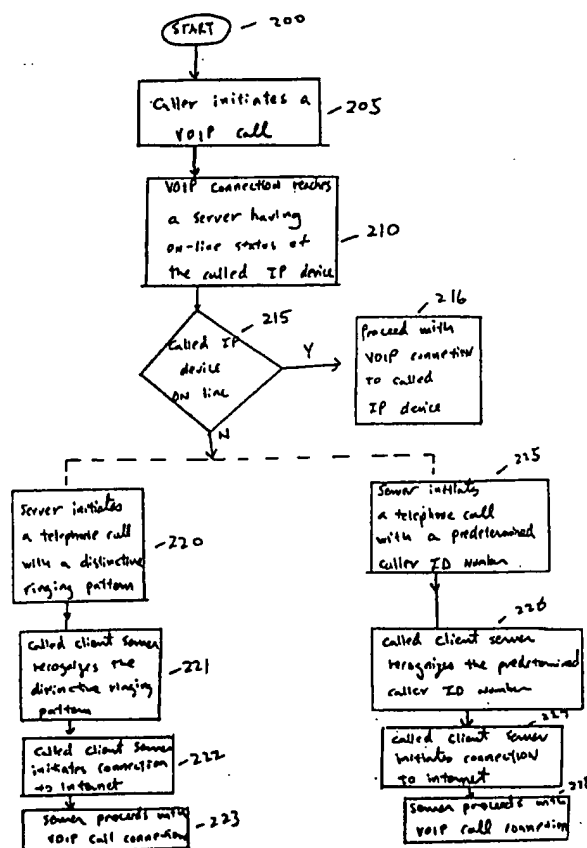
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/01600 (22) International Filing Date: 27 January 1999 (27.01.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/072,649 27 January 1998 (27.01.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THOMSON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS, INC. [US/US]; 10330 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46290 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): POLIT, Peter, Paul [US/US]; 8309 Reef Court, Indianapolis, IN 46236 (US). LI, Wenhua [CN/US]; 306 Ryan Trail, Brownsburg, IN 46112 (US). (74) Agents: TRIPOLI, Joseph, S. et al.; Thomson Multimedia Licensing Incorporated, P.O. Box 5312, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	

(54) Title: CALL SETUP FOR IP/INTERNET TELEPHONY

(57) Abstract

A method for setting up a voice call over an IP network is described. The method first initiates an IP voice call to a called device connected to a telephone line. The method then determines whether the called device is already connected to the IP network. If the called device is not already connected to the IP network based on the determining step, the method will initiate a telephone call with an associated telephone signal through the telephone line to the called device, to alert the called device that an IP voice call is pending.



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CALL SETUP FOR IP/INTERNET TELEPHONY

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention generally relates to a method for providing a voice connection over an IP (Internet Protocol) network such as the Internet. In particular, the present invention relates to a method of automatic call setup and call alerting by utilizing distinctive ring patterns or caller ID information.

10

Background of the Invention

One of the primary reasons for interest in offering IP/internet telephony services is the pricing structures currently in place for the data service, and voice service offered by telephone operators. Long distance
15 voice service can be thought of as "demand data" service, where the user pays a premium for the instantaneous access to a 64Kbps channel (voice grade channel in the US). Widely publicized, promotional type pricing for this service is on the order of \$.10 a minute. By contrast, data service offered by telephone operators, such as that offered for a T-1 connection
20 (24 voice quality data lines, for a 1.544 Mbps connection) is priced at approximately \$1000/month, which works out to \$.001 a minute per voice line. In the very near future, cable operators will place extreme pressure on even the data service rates for telephone operators, as cable modems will allow cable operators to offer hundreds of Kbps effective
25 throughput for approximately \$50/month.

IP telephony is also one of the first and most visible steps toward an Integrated Services Internet, which carries real time data, voice and video.

30

The basic idea of IP/internet voice telephony is to digitize your voice as you talk on the phone and send the digitized data as IP packets to the Internet. An IP voice device can be embedded within an Internet connection device such as a modem, a set-top-box, or a
5 computer. It can be also built as a stand alone product. The stand alone IP voice device, for example, may provide an Ethernet jack which can be connected with an Internet connection device and other LAN devices. The IP voice device may also include interfaces to connect regular phone handsets. The quality of speech heard through
10 a normal telephone line requires 64kbits/s bandwidth. However, most current internet connections have less bandwidth, such as 28.8kBPS, or 56kBPS modem. Furthermore, even if a fast connection device is used, such as an ISDN, or Cable Modem, the Internet network itself is a shared medium and has limited bandwidth. Therefore, audio codecs
15 are usually embedded to compress the voice data.

To guarantee the interoperability between IP voice devices from different vendors, International Telecommunications Union (ITU) developed H.323 as the standard for telephony over IP network.
20 H.323 defines common procedures for call setup, data compression, and data transport.

H.323 is an umbrella standard which references many other ITU recommendations. It provides various levels of multimedia
25 communications. These levels include voice only, voice and video, voice and data, or voice, video, and data communications over a local area network. The voice only H.323 protocol stack includes RTP/RTCP, RAS/Q.931 (H.225.0), and H.245. RTP/RTCP is used for packetization and synchronization of voice data. RAS/Q.931 describes the call

registration, admission, and status as well as call signalling. H.245 defines the control messages and procedures.

In a general sense, IP telephony can be thought of as providing a
5 "virtual" point to point connection for voice services over Internet.
Various IP telephony devices currently exist in the marketplace. Some
examples include VocalTec® Internet Phone® Lite which is a software
product to be used in a multimedia PC, made by Vocaltech Corporation
of Northvale, NJ. Other examples of product include CoolTalk of
10 Netscape or NetMeeting of Microsoft. Most of these software based
products reside in a client server such as a PC or a network computer
(NC) that require a microphone, speaker and a sound card. Other
products comes in the form of a handset, which basically incorporates
the function of the microphone and speaker in the software-based
15 product.

As an example of how to place a call, suppose a user in
Indianapolis wants to call his friend in Paris. He would pick up his IP
voice device handset (or a virtual handset on the computer screen) and
20 hear a dial-tone like a regular telephone dial-tone. Then, he dials his
friend's Paris phone number. The call travels over the Internet to a
server provided by the IP telephony service provider. The server will
connect the call to his friend's IP voice device and initiates the call. If
his friend has only a regular telephone, the server will connect the call
25 to a gateway in Paris. The gateway in Paris then initiates a call over
the public switched telephone network (PSTN) to the local Paris
number.

Depending on the Internet connections, there are basically two methods for making calls using an IP voice device: dial-up connections, and direct connections.

5 With a dial-up connection, a user first calls an ISP (Internet service provider) over a regular dial-up line to set up an Internet connection. Then, he will use the IP voice device handset to dial the phone number of the person he is calling. With a direct or permanent connection, a user places a call using the IP voice device just as he does with the regular
10 telephone. The direct connection indicates a permanent open channel to the Internet such as ISDN, or a cable access device. For dial-up connection call, a phone that has been called won't ring unless the Internet connection is already established for this phone. For direct connection call, a phone would ring like a normal telephone.

15

Summary of the Invention

The present applicants recognize that one problem of using dial-up connections for providing IP telephony is that the recipient or the callee
20 of an internet call must be on-line waiting for the IP call. So, the sender (or the caller) will have to first call the recipient using a regular PSTN phone to make the appointment in advance so that the callee is already connected to the internet when the internet call arrives. This defeats the purpose of eliminating the regular telephone call to save money and
25 resources.

Therefore a need has been recognized to provide a method which automatically sets up the Internet connection for the receiving IP voice device if it is off line. Accordingly, a method for setting up a voice call
30 over an IP network is described, comprising the steps of:

initiating an IP voice call to a called device connected to a telephone line;
determining whether the called device is connected to the IP
5 network; and
initiating a telephone call with an associated telephone signal through the telephone line to the called device, in response to the called device being not connected to the IP network as determined the determining step.

10

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary system incorporating principles of the present invention.

15

Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method of operation of the system shown in Fig. 1.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20 In Fig. 1, there are two households 5 and 10 each with a respective Voice Over IP (VOIP) device 15 and 16. As discussed above, this device may be one of the many devices available on the market today. The VOIP devices 15 and 16 are each connected to a client server 17 or 18 respectively which, for example, may be a PC or a network computer,
25 serving as a client host for connection to the internet. As discussed above and readily recognized by one skilled in the art, the combination of a VOIP device 15 or 16 and a client server 17 or 18 may be replaced by a multi-media PC with a microphone, speaker, a sound card and an appropriate VOIP software.

30

The client server 17 or 18 is each connected to the POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) network or PSTN (Public Services Telephone Network) 30 through dial-up telephone lines as discussed previously.

5 An exemplary process of automatically setting up an internet call is shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Step 205 of Fig. 2, a caller in household 5 first initiates a Voice over IP call to a callee in household 10. In the dial-up configuration of Fig. 1, the client server 17 will have to first be connected to the internet 40. One exemplary way the client server 17 can
10 be connected to the internet 40 is by the caller manually calling his or her ISP provider 35 using a modem (not shown) in the client server 17. This process of connecting to the ISP provider may also be automated by the client server software in response to the calling VOIP device 15 initiating an internet call.

15

Once the caller is on the internet through the ISP provider, he can then request a Voice over IP connection to a particular device on the internet. The caller can do that by providing an IP address of the callee he or she wishes to make an internet telephone connection to. This
20 callee's IP address is first transmitted to the proxy server 37 of the ISP 35. The proxy server 37 will then attempt to make an IP connection to the callee's VOIP device, for example, 16 in household 10. The proxy server 37 will attempt to make this connect by first making a connection to the far end proxy server, for example, proxy server 38, serving the
25 callee's VOIP device 16 and the associated client server 18 in household 10.

As shown in Step 210, when the VOIP call reaches the proxy server 38 serving the called IP device 18, the proxy server 38 is able to
30 determine the on-line status of the destination client server 18, since the

proxy server 38 is aware of the on-line status of all units it is serving. At Steps 215 and 216, if the called client device 18 is already on-line, the proxy server 18 will proceed with the VOIP call connection between the source and destination client servers 17 and 18. The destination client
5 server 18 will then generate a special IP ring or signal to alert the callee that an IP phone call is coming.

If the client server 18 is off-line as determined by Step 215, the proxy server 38 will send a message back to the caller indicating the lack
10 of immediate availability of the client server 18 and optionally may prompt the caller for an estimated waiting time for establishing the connection, as shown in Step 220. Next, the server initiates a call to the callee over PSTN 30. This will generate a special signal as to be described below in detail to the receiving client server device 18 and the recipient
15 regular telephones. This signal will be recognized as an Internet call setup signal instead of a regular telephone ring signal. After the client server device 18 recognizes this call setup signal, it will dial up ISP 40 to set up the Internet connection. When the Internet connection is successfully set up, the receiving client server device 18 will send an
20 acknowledge message to the proxy server 37 and a communication channel will be set up between the caller and callee. If after some specified time, the calling client 17 server has not received an acknowledgement indicating that the called device 16 or 18 is available, the calling client server 17 will advise the caller to use a normal
25 telephone call.

There are at least two approaches for a client server device to recognize an internet phone call from the proxy server 38 as discussed above.

One exemplary method utilizes the distinct telephone ring patterns for a secondary line such as "teen line", as shown in Step 220. A secondary line such as "teen line" has a unique phone number but shares
5 the same physical line with the main phone number. The ring patterns for the secondary line and primary line are different. The different ring patterns are usually used to distinguish between incoming calls intended for different recipients at one location, e.g., between a call intended for a parent and a call intended for a child. In this method, the proxy server
10 38 dials the destination device 18 using a "teen line" number. The client server device 18 then recognizes the regular telephone call from the proxy server through the PSTN by detecting the special "teen line" ring pattern, as in Step 221. If the ring signal is a "teen line" ring, the client server device 18 will discontinue the call and dial up the ISP 38 to set up
15 the internet connection in Step 222. The IP phone call can then be started, as in Step 223.

If, on the other hand, the ring signal is a regular ring, the client server 18 will ignore it and it will keep ringing the regular telephone. It
20 should be understood that the user should not pick up a phone when the ring is a "teen line" ring as doing so may interfere with completion of the IP phone call.

Another exemplary method of a client server recognizing an
25 internet phone call utilizes Caller ID information, such as type 1 Caller ID information. Type 1 caller ID information is transmitted during the ringing, off-hook stage of a regular telephone call.

According to this exemplary method, a special phone number is assigned to proxy server 38. As shown in step 225, when the proxy server 38
30 dials the destination device 18 to alert the callee of an incoming VOIP call,

the specially assigned phone number is sent as type 1 Caller ID information. By decoding the Caller ID information at step 226, the destination client server 18 can recognize the incoming call from the proxy server 38. The operations after the call recognition are shown in 5 Fig. 2 as steps 227 and 228 and are the same as described for the first exemplary method described above. It should be understood that the user should not pick up a phone when it rings the first time, as doing so may interfere with reception and recognition of the caller ID information. This limitation is a normal requirement for use of type 1 Caller ID 10 information.

It is to be understood that the embodiments and variations shown and described herein are illustrations only and that various modifications may be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from 15 the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims

1. A method for setting up a voice call over an IP network, comprising the steps of:
 - 5 initiating an IP voice call to a called device connected to a telephone line;

determining whether the called device is connected to the IP network;
and
 - 10 initiating a telephone call with an associated telephone signal through the telephone line to the called device, in response to the called device being not connected to the IP network as determined the determining step.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:
 - 15 connecting the called device to the IP network in response to the associated telephone signal.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the associated telephone signal is a distinctive ringing pattern.
 - 20
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the associated telephone signal is a predetermined caller ID number.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the IP network is Internet.
 - 25
6. The method of claim 2 further comprising the step of:
proceeding with the voice IP call if the called device is already connected to the IP network.
- 30 7. A method for setting up a voice call over Internet, comprising the steps of:

initiating an Internet voice call to a called device;

35 determining whether the called device is already connected to the Internet;

initiating a telephone call with associated caller ID information to the called device through the public telephone network, if the called device is not already connected to the Internet; and

5 connecting the called device to the Internet in response to the associated caller ID information.

8. A method for setting up a voice call over Internet, comprising the steps of:

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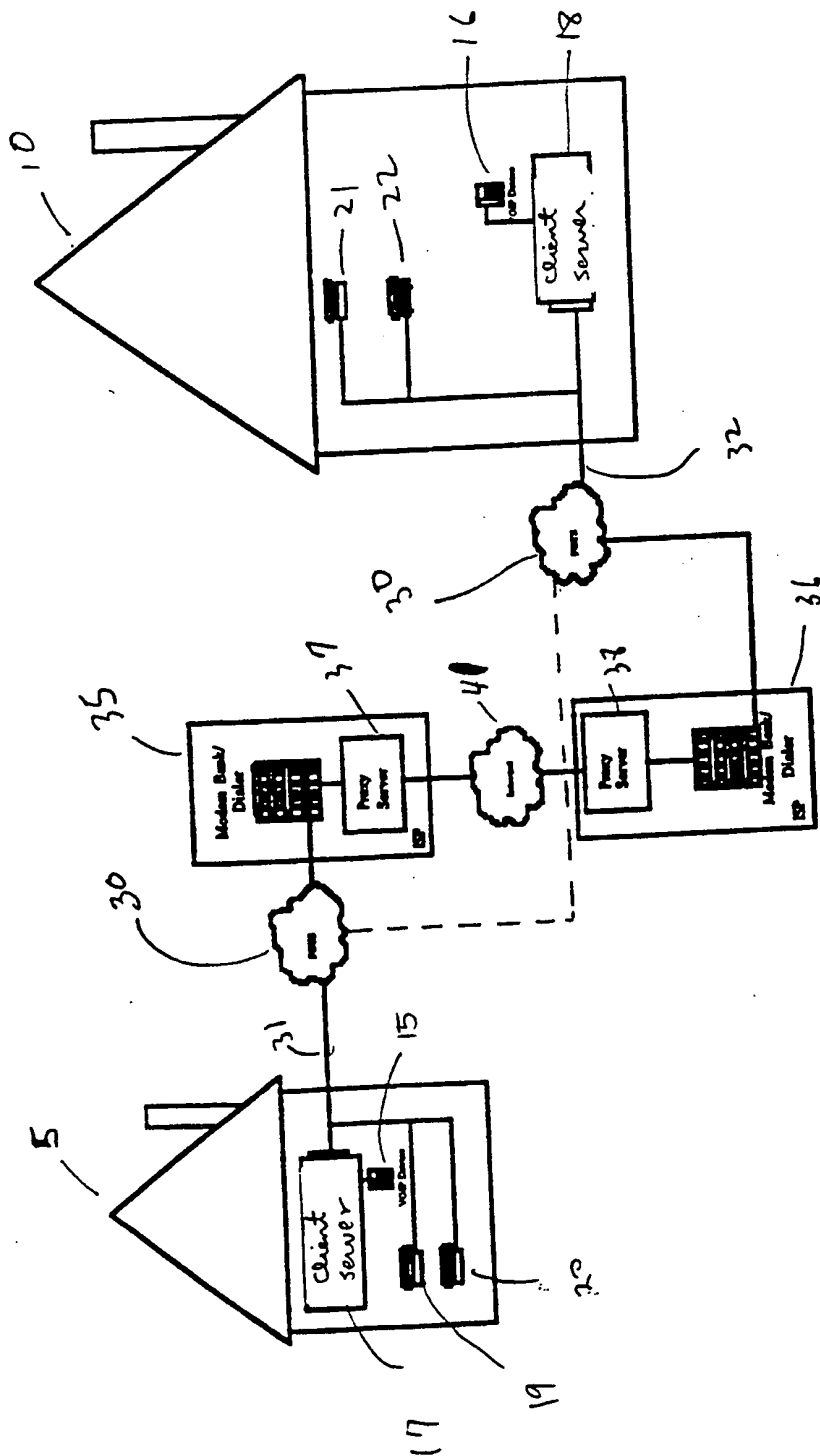
initiating an Internet voice call to a called device;

determining whether the called device is already connected to the Internet;

15

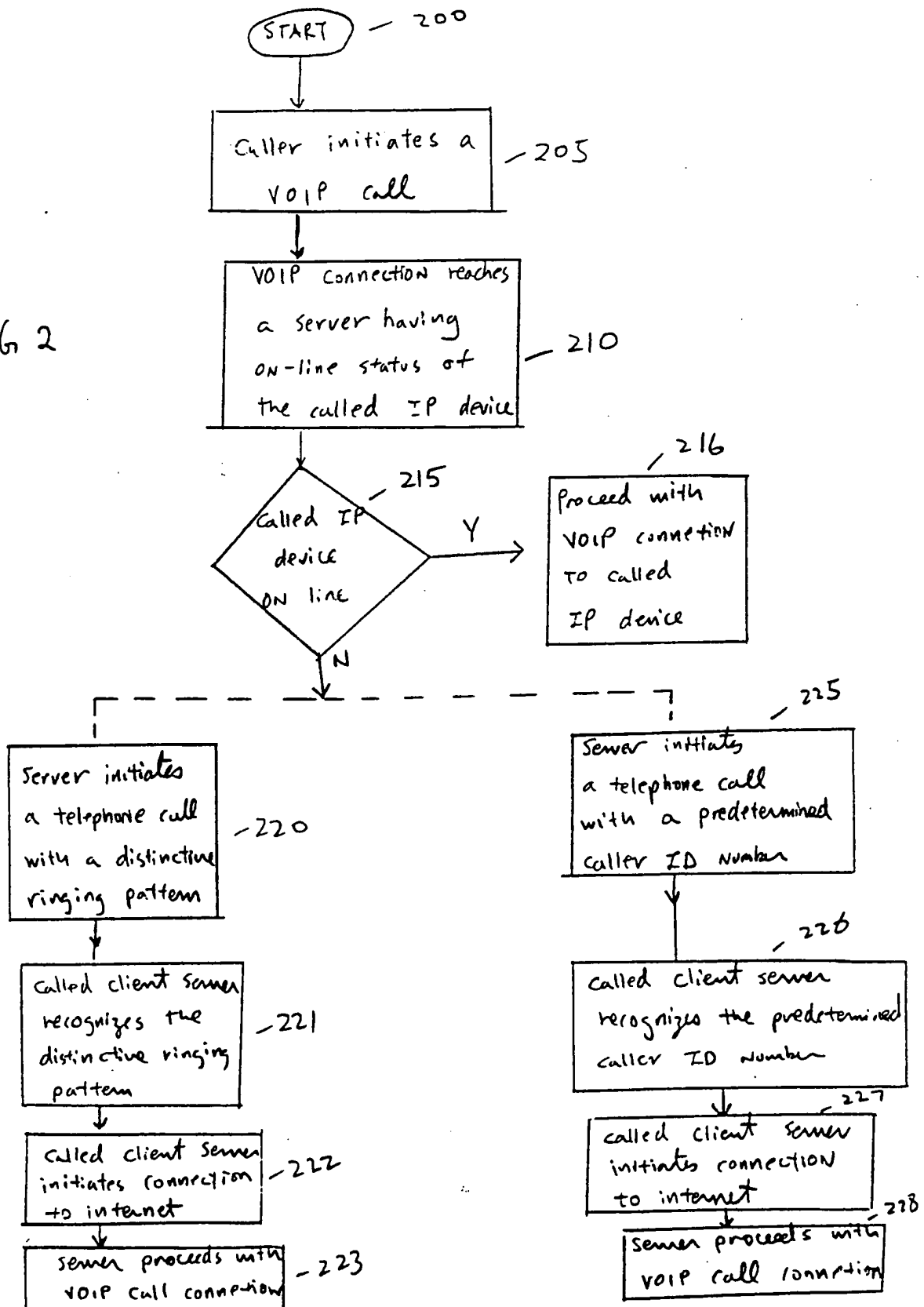
initiating a telephone call with a distinctive ringing pattern to the called device through the public telephone network, if the called device is not already connected to the Internet; and

20 connecting the called device to the Internet in response to the distinctive ringing pattern.



40 Fig. 1

FIG 2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/01600

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H04M7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 781 016 A (SONY CORP) 25 June 1997 see column 6, line 50 - column 7, line 2 see column 10, line 24 - column 12, line 31 see figure 11	1-8
A	EP 0 758 175 A (NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE) 12 February 1997 see column 15, line 10 - column 17, line 41 see column 27, line 40 - column 28, line 56	1-8
P,X	WO 98 11704 A (DIALNET INC) 19 March 1998 see page 14, line 23 - page 15, line 20 -/--	1,7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO 99 00954 A (SIEMENS TELECOM NETWORKS) 7 January 1999 see the whole document -----	1,7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/01600

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